

Introductory Pāli Course

Vocabulary List 5: Vocabulary for Lesson 8 (18 Apr 2014)

A. Nouns

No.	Pāli Stem	English
1	<i>dhīvara</i>	fisherman
2	<i>maccha</i>	fish
3	<i>piṭaka</i>	basket
4	<i>amacca</i>	minister
5	<i>upāsaka</i>	lay devotee (male)
6	<i>pāsāda</i>	palace
7	<i>dāraka</i> ¹	child
8	<i>sāṭaka</i>	garment
9	<i>rajaka</i>	washerman
10	<i>sappa</i>	serpent
11	<i>pañha</i>	question
12	<i>suka / suva</i>	parrot
13	<i>sopāna</i>	stairway
14	<i>sūkara</i> ²	pig

B. Verbs

No.	English	Pāli (Present Tense, 3 rd Person)	
		Singular	Plural
1	fall	<i>patati</i>	<i>patanti</i>
2	wash	<i>dhovati</i>	<i>dhovanti</i>
3	wish, desire	<i>icchatī</i>	<i>icchanti</i>
4	bite	<i>ḍasati</i>	<i>ḍasanti</i>
5	question	<i>pucchati</i>	<i>pucchanti</i>
6	call, summon	<i>pakkosati</i>	<i>pakkosanti</i>
7	eat (with chewing)	<i>khādati</i> ³	<i>khādanti</i>
8	descend	<i>otarati</i> ⁴	<i>otaranti</i>
9	leave, set out	<i>nikkhamati</i>	<i>nikkhamanti</i>

¹ *dāraka* and *kumara*: both can be used for “boy/child”, but *dāraka* can also be used for “baby”

² *sūkara* and *varāha*: both can be used for “pig”

³ *khādati* and *bhuñjati*: both mean “eat”, but usually *khādati* is used for animals, while *bhuñjati* is for humans

⁴ *otarati* and *oruhati*: both can be used for “descend”